

ВИДАВНИЦТВО  
**РАНОК**

О. О. Ходаковська

Згідно із  
Загально-  
європейськими  
рекомендаціями  
з мовної  
освіти

# АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

## РОБОЧИЙ ЗОШИТ

Творчі  
завдання

Комуникативні  
вправи

Інтерактивні  
завдання

Оновлена  
програма

**10**  
клас

До підручника  
О. Д. Карпюк



О. О. Ходаковська



# АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

## РОБОЧИЙ ЗОШИТ

до підручника О. Д. Карпюк

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border. Inside the box, there are five horizontal lines spaced evenly, intended for writing.

**10**  
клас

УДК 811.111:37.016(076.5)  
Х69

**Ходаковська О. О.**

Х69 Англійська мова. 10 клас : робочий зошит (до підруч. О. Д. Карпюк) / О. О. Ходаковська. — Харків : Вид-во «Ранок», 2020. — 80 с. : іл.

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Робочий зошит, укладений до підручника О. Д. Карпюк «Англійська мова. 10 клас», відповідає чинній програмі з іноземних мов для 10 класу закладів загальної середньої освіти. Різноманітні завдання ґрунтуються на комунікативному підході й призначені для більш детального опрацювання учнями навчального матеріалу на уроках і вдома. Виконання інтерактивних вправ, посилення на які пропонуються в зошиті\*, сприятиме підвищенню інтересу школярів до вивчення англійської мови. У мовному портфоліо для самоконтролю навчальних досягнень втілені новітні світові тенденції мовної освіти.

Інтерактивні завдання й портфоліо розміщені на сайті [interactive.ranok.com.ua](http://interactive.ranok.com.ua).

Для учнів закладів загальної середньої освіти, учителів англійської мови.

УДК 811.111:37.016(076.5)

\* Піктограмою @👉 позначені завдання, які ви зможете виконати на сайті [interactive.ranok.com.ua](http://interactive.ranok.com.ua)



Разом дбаємо  
про екологію та здоров'я

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**1** Read the text. Cross the topic from the box which is not mentioned.

process of learning      business      the Internet      career

English is the most commonly spoken language in the world. Just imagine: one out of five people can speak or at least understand English! It is the language of science, engineering, tourism and computers. Knowing English makes it easier to get a good job in an international company. English is the language of mass media. If you speak English, you will enjoy your favourite books, songs, films and TV shows in the original. A lot of websites are written in English. You will be able to understand all of them and to chat. The English alphabet is very easy. Making progress when learning it makes you feel great. You will surely enjoy learning English! And of course, you will also learn about other cultures. It will make you grow as a person.

**2** Write the definite article if necessary.

— New Zealand, \_\_\_\_\_ United Kingdom, \_\_\_\_\_ India, \_\_\_\_\_ Pakistan, \_\_\_\_\_ South Africa, \_\_\_\_\_ Australia, \_\_\_\_\_ United States, \_\_\_\_\_ Canada, \_\_\_\_\_ Ireland, \_\_\_\_\_ Caribbean.

**3** Match the parts of the word combinations.

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) a shop | a) driver     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) a tourist         | b) expert     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) a rock            | c) captain    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) a taxi            | d) assistant  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) a computer        | e) of English |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) a teacher         | f) guide      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) a ship            | g) star       |

**4** Match the titles with the groups of words. There is one extra title you don't need to use.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) Grammar | a) comprehension, scanning, skimming                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Reading            | b) words, meaning, dictionary                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Vocabulary         | c) sounds, a word stress, transcription                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Writing            | d) parts of speech, verb tenses, degrees of comparison |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) Pronunciation      |  |





**8** In each sentence find and circle one mistake. Write the correct sentences.

1) Something went wrong when we (listen) to the audio CD.

Something went wrong when we were listening to the audio CD.

2) I think she is prefers reading to speaking.

\_\_\_\_\_

3) Its very easy to scan the text.

\_\_\_\_\_

4) My first dictionarys were not large.

\_\_\_\_\_

5) Our new classmate is very responsibility.

\_\_\_\_\_

6) We're try to make our best.

\_\_\_\_\_

7) Oh, no! I got stick in new vocabulary.

\_\_\_\_\_

8) There is lots of international scholarships allowing students to study abroad.

\_\_\_\_\_

**9** Complete the dialogues with a tag question or an auxiliary and (or) the verb. Use the words in brackets.

1) — I've read this book before.

— Well, I haven't (*not*).

2) — Do you mind if I buy a new dictionary?

— No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (*not to want*) a new one! I like the dictionary I've got!

3) — You are going to the English Club meeting, \_\_\_\_\_?

— No, I'm not.

— Why not? Don't you like to learn a language and meet new people?

— Yes, I do. I \_\_\_\_\_ (*to be*) afraid of mistakes.

4) — Hello, nice to meet you in our class. You aren't from Ukraine, \_\_\_\_\_?

— No, I'm from Australia. I \_\_\_\_\_ (*not to be*) here long.

— I don't think you like reading texts.

— Actually, I \_\_\_\_\_ (*to bring*) some books from Australia. I prefer a good book to watching films. Reading is great!

# STARTER

**10** Circle the correct variant.

- 1) He uses a dictionary to look up / at definitions of words.
- 2) *Father / Mother* tongue is a native language.
- 3) Learning a foreign language *extends / narrows* our horizons.
- 4) If you want to gain success in the future, you have to *try / make* the best of learning.
- 5) *Keep / Hold* thinking in a foreign language all the time when mastering it.
- 6) Talking to a native *speaker / talker* is a good way to develop your English speech.
- 7) While speaking English he often gets *glued / stuck* because he doesn't know the word.
- 8) For some students it is difficult to copy pronunciation *symbols / signs*.

**11** Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

scholarships    vocabulary    ~~means~~    career    source

- 1) A language is a means of communication that helps people interact with each other.
- 2) Nowadays for many people the Internet is the easiest and quickest \_\_\_\_\_ of information.
- 3) If you want to broaden your English \_\_\_\_\_, you should read as many English books as possible.
- 4) Knowing foreign languages increases your chances to make your \_\_\_\_\_ successful.
- 5) If you want to study abroad there are lots of possibilities including international \_\_\_\_\_.

**12** Read the text and choose the correct variant.



**13** Explain why you are learning English. Use the following words and word combinations: *to visit an English-speaking country, to be able to talk to English-speaking people, to travel abroad, to use the Internet, to watch satellite programmes, to read books in the original*. Write at least 100 words.

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# PEOPLE AND RELATIONSHIPS 1

## Lesson 1

1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box. There are two extra words you don't need to use.

ambitious self-confident relaxed calm ~~charming~~ responsible  
rude affectionate well-bred hard-working bossy jealous

- 1) A charming little café by the sea was very old.
- 2) I was shocked by her \_\_\_\_\_ behaviour.
- 3) When you feel or show a great liking for a person or thing, you are very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) His success made his old friends \_\_\_\_\_ and hostile.
- 5) A \_\_\_\_\_ person is always polite to everyone.
- 6) He's not very \_\_\_\_\_. You can't always count on him to do what he says he'll do.
- 7) He grew up with a \_\_\_\_\_ older sister who thought she was queen of the world.
- 8) The teacher asked us to remain \_\_\_\_\_ after the fire alarm went off.
- 9) I used to get really nervous performing, but I'm pretty \_\_\_\_\_ about it now.
- 10) The company was created by two very \_\_\_\_\_ young men in the early 1900s.

2 Arrange the words into the groups according to their meaning. Then add some other words to each of the groups.

~~mother~~ ambitious father responsible manipulative caring  
imaginative brother affectionate sister selfish jealous  
relaxed self-confident lazy intelligent hard-working twins  
grandparents grandchildren cousin aunt uncle shy  
outgoing charming rude moody well-bred bossy calm

Family: mother,

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Positive traits: \_\_\_\_\_

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Negative traits: \_\_\_\_\_

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# 1 PEOPLE AND RELATIONSHIPS

3 Describe your family members and write what they like/dislike using the words and word combinations from the box.

like      not like      love      not love      enjoy      not enjoy  
to be good at      to be excellent at      to be fond of

- 1) *My mother is* \_\_\_\_\_ . *She likes* \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_

4 Write answers to the following questions. Are relationships with brothers and sisters too precious to waste? Do you think it is important for children to have brothers and sisters?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson 2

### 1 Circle the correct variant.

- 1) She has some *ambitious* / *unambitious* plans for her business: no reforms at all.
- 2) She had a bright, *unfriendly* / *friendly* smile.
- 3) I'd like you to give me a *dishonest* / *an honest* answer.
- 4) I find them *unimaginative* / *imaginative* and predictable.
- 5) Lunch will be ready in half an hour — just be *patient* / *impatient*!
- 6) If he wants to carry on living here, he's going to have to change his ways of behaving and learn to be a bit more *untidy* / *tidy*.
- 7) She never considers anyone but herself — she's totally *selfish* / *unselfish*.
- 8) The city council is *responsible* / *irresponsible* for keeping the streets clean.
- 9) He's very *insensitive* / *sensitive* to criticism of his children. He doesn't care at all.
- 10) I will be a bit more *sociable* / *unsociable* when my exams are over.

### 2 Read the article and put the paragraphs in the correct order.

#### Why Do People Take Risks?

- Many people feel the same as Sednew felt: the desire to take risk. Generally speaking, men tend to take more risks than women do. Of course, women take risks, too. Research shows they take more social risks than men; for example, they change careers late in life or express unpopular opinions in business meetings more often. According to scientists, when people are optimistic about the outcome of their behaviour, they actually consider it as not risky.
- Sednew did not heed the warnings. «I really like storms, and when else are you going to be in Antarctica? I wanted to see it, so I went out past the signs», Sednew, 26, said.
- 1**  Nick Sednew was working as a trumpet player on a cruise ship two years ago when a powerful storm between Antarctica and the southern tip of South America happened. The ship's captain told everyone to stay inside, and warning signs blocked the doors to the decks.
- The forces of nature were stronger than he expected. As the wind pushed against him, Sednew started running to get back inside, but the deck was slick with water. He fell. «I broke my nose and cut my lip and there was blood everywhere», he said. Fortunately, he survived.

(Adapted from *livescience.com*)

### 3 Read the article from exercise 2 again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1) Sednew was a musician.  T
- 2) The weather was calm that day.
- 3) He stayed indoors during the storm.
- 4) The captain forbade to block the doors with warning signs.
- 5) According to the text, women are involved in business activity more often.
- 6) Sednew was optimistic about the weather.
- 7) A lot of people like taking risks.

# 1 PEOPLE AND RELATIONSHIPS

4 Write an essay. What personal characteristics can affect success in life? Write at least 100 words.

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## Lesson 3

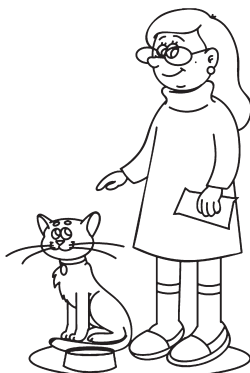
1 Complete the sentences with *used to* + a suitable verb.

- 1) Oleh doesn't read much now. He used to read a lot, but he prefers to watch films.
- 2) Ann \_\_\_\_\_ a computer, but last year she sold it and bought a notebook.
- 3) Our family moved to the village last year. We \_\_\_\_\_ in the city.
- 4) I don't eat sweets and cakes now, but I \_\_\_\_\_ them when I was a child.
- 5) Vasyl \_\_\_\_\_ very friendly, but he has changed and we aren't good friends any more.
- 6) There \_\_\_\_\_ a shop near the park, but it closed a long time ago.
- 7) It only takes me about 30 minutes to get to school now that the new bus route is open.  
It \_\_\_\_\_ more than two hours.
- 8) When you lived in Odesa, \_\_\_\_\_ to the Opera House very often?

2 Compare the facts about Olena five years ago and what she says today.

### Five years ago

- I play a lot.
- I'm very lazy.
- I like junk food.
- I have long hair.
- I wear glasses.
- I've got a cat.
- I don't go to the theatre.
- I don't drink coffee.
- I don't like horror films.



# PEOPLE AND RELATIONSHIPS 1

**Now**

I study a lot.  
 I'm hard-working.  
 I don't eat junk food at all.  
 I have short hair.  
 I don't wear glasses.  
 My cat died and I've got a dog.  
 I go to the theatre every month.  
 I like coffee very much.  
 I watch horror films quite often.



- 1) She used to play a lot but she studies a lot now .
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_  
 but \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_  
 but \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_  
 but \_\_\_\_\_ .

**3** Write sentences about yourself beginning with *I used to* (*I used to be/read/like/travel/have/read, etc.*).

- 1) I used to \_\_\_\_\_ , but \_\_\_\_\_ any more.
- 2) I used \_\_\_\_\_ , but \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) I didn't use to \_\_\_\_\_ , but \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_

**4** Choose the correct variant.



# 1 PEOPLE AND RELATIONSHIPS

## Lesson 4

### 1 Match the parts of the word combinations.

- |                                       |                    |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d | 1) to get on       | a) in common |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 2) to have (a lot) | b) in touch  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 3) to lose         | c) friends   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 4) to keep         | d) well      |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 5) to stay         | e) touch     |

### 2 Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a—e).

- a) have their own traits, habits, opinions
- b) getting on well
- c) ~~that exists between people~~
- d) smiles and laughs
- e) can't imagine my life without them

Dictionaries define *friendship* as a feeling and behaviour  <sup>(1)</sup>. I think it is hard to find a close friend because people are unique creatures of nature, all of them  <sup>(2)</sup>. We are all different. As for me, I'm happy to have lots of friends, some of them are close, some are not, but I  <sup>(3)</sup>, because friendship means very much to me. Being friends means being polite to each other and  <sup>(4)</sup>. The most important thing about staying friends is being able to share secrets and problems.

As for me, I have known my best friend Ann for many years. It's true that she is a very enthusiastic and active person, you can hardly find her sitting at one place without doing anything but in spite of it she constantly has no free time. We have a lot in common and never argue. My friend is a wonderful person and an optimist; she is never bored but always  <sup>(5)</sup>. I'm sure that our friendship is strong because we trust each other, we support each other at difficult times.

### 3 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1) Being friends means \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Friends always \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Friends never \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 5

**1** Characterise a person in one word. Fill in the missing letters and complete the adjectives.

- 1) He likes to do exciting or dangerous things, and is not afraid of taking risks.      ad ve nt u r o u s
- 2) She does what she is told.      ob  d    t
- 3) She never wastes money.      ec  n    c  l
- 4) He sets up high goals.      a  bi    ous
- 5) She doesn't like household chores.      l   y
- 6) He can do a lot of things.      ta   n   d

**2** Describe your character with three adjectives. Write a definition of each adjective.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 6

**1** Match the words with their definitions.

- |                                       |                   |  |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> f | 1) fun-loving     | a) relaxed and not easily worried about anything       |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 2) a good company | b) not showing one's feelings and emotions to others   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 3) reserved       | c) prepared to accept others' views or behaviour       |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 4) quick-tempered | d) energetic, liking the company of others             |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 5) trustworthy    | e) enjoyable to socialise with                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 6) extrovert      | f) enjoying fun  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 7) painfully shy  | g) thinking only of oneself                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 8) self-centred   | h) feeling very uncomfortable in the company of others |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 9) broad-minded   | i) becoming angry quickly                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 10) easy-going    | j) who can be trusted                                  |



# 1 PEOPLE AND RELATIONSHIPS

2 Write about yourself giving answers to the following questions.

1) — How would you describe yourself?

— Everyone tells me I \_\_\_\_\_

I think I'm a good company because \_\_\_\_\_

2) — In which ways are you similar to your friends?

— I seem to be \_\_\_\_\_

I think I'm like \_\_\_\_\_

3) — Which characteristics do you think are the least appealing in a person?

— It's true that \_\_\_\_\_

4) — Which qualities would you like to improve or change in yourself?

— I think of myself as \_\_\_\_\_

## Use Your Skills

1 Match the parts of the sentences.

1) He is a couch potato —

a) to feel unhappy because others have what you wish.

2) What a chatterbox this girl is —

b) I've read recently!

3) Ned is very sporty

c) he watches television and does not have any hobbies.

4) What a boring book

d) to be so rude and bossy.

5) It's no good

e) because he exercises a lot.

6) To be jealous means

f) she is talking a lot!

2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

sensitive (x2)

reliable (x2)

generous (x2)

respect (x2)

1) She is a very \_\_\_\_\_ worker. Our cars are very \_\_\_\_\_.

2) He spoke friendly with \_\_\_\_\_. I want pupils to \_\_\_\_\_ their new classmate.

3) We should be \_\_\_\_\_ to people's needs. He is so caring and \_\_\_\_\_.

4) The lecturer was \_\_\_\_\_ in delivering a presentation. What a \_\_\_\_\_ gift!



## 2 CHOOSE THE CAREER!

### Lesson 1

1 Match the words with their transcriptions. There are four extra transcriptions you don't need to use.

- |                                       |                  |                     |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> n | 1) requirement   | a) [ˌkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃn] |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 2) provide       | b) [stɑːf]          |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 3) qualification | c) [rɪˈkwɑɪə]       |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 4) experience    | d) [prəˈvaɪd]       |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 5) desirable     | e) [siːk]           |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 6) earn          | f) [ɪkˈspɪəriəns]   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 7) seek          | g) [ɪˈsenʃl]        |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 8) quality       | h) [kəˈrɪə]         |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 9) staff         | i) [ˈvæljuəbl]      |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 10) require      | j) [ˈfluːənt]       |
|                                       |                  | k) [ɜːn]            |
|                                       |                  | l) [dɪˈzɑɪərəbl]    |
|                                       |                  | m) [ˈkwɒləti]       |
|                                       |                  | n) [rɪˈkwɑɪəmənt]   |

2 Cross out the odd word.

- 1) Receptionist, assistant, secretary, ~~doctor~~.
- 2) Grocer, distributor, baker, butcher.
- 3) Principal, teacher, dentist, instructor.
- 4) Pianist, webmaster, singer, poet.
- 5) Tutor, physicist, chemist, botanist.
- 6) Inspector, scientist, researcher, inventor.

3 What qualities should people have according to their professions? Write at least three adjectives or word combinations.

- 1) A pilot should be highly educated, healthy, \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) A sales assistant should be friendly, \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) A doctor should be caring, \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) A teacher should be dedicated to the chosen profession, \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) A web designer should be creative, \_\_\_\_\_

### Lesson 2

1 Find and circle the words denoting professions.

Driver postman nurse teacher doctor librarian lawyer bodyguard psychologist economist vet programmer guided dentist farmer housewife policeman actor conductor writer dancers sportsman pilot artist miner clerk businesswoman fireman manager secretary worker director banker builder.

**2** Read the text and write answers to the questions below.

An *occupation* is any activity for which a person has necessary qualification and training. A *profession* is an occupation which requires mainly intellectual work and a long period of higher education at university. We speak of the legal profession, the teaching profession, the profession of an architect and many others.

A *trade* is an occupation which needs a high level of manual skills and a period of practical and theoretical training. Electricians, mechanics, plumbers, tailors, hairdressers, etc. have learned a trade.

Some occupations are neither trades nor professions. We often call these occupations *jobs*. These can be skilled or unskilled manual occupations on the one hand and occupations which demand knowledge and mental skills on the other hand.

- 1) What's an occupation? An occupation is any activity for which a person has necessary qualification and training.
- 2) What's a profession? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) What's a trade? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) What examples of trades are given in the text? \_\_\_\_\_

**3** Guess the professions and write them.

- 1) A company's employee who checks and keeps its money records. Accountant
- 2) A person who designs and creates clothes. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) A person who studies or works in physics. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) A person who writes computer programs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) A person who stands in front of the group of musicians or singers and directs their playing or singing. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) A person who receives cash or pays out money in a shop. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) A person who welcomes guests at the reception desk of a hotel. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) A person who changes oral speech from one language to another. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) A person whose job is to cure animals. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) A person who shows different places and tells tourists about them. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11) A person who works under the ground producing coal. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12) A person who writes news articles for newspapers, magazines or broadcasts them on radio or television. \_\_\_\_\_

**4** Choose the correct variant.



## 2 CHOOSE THE CAREER!

### Lesson 3

#### 1 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

- 1) It's been raining since the early morning.
- 2) Dan has worked for the company \_\_\_\_\_ 2015.
- 3) Paul has worked here \_\_\_\_\_ ten years.
- 4) I'm tired of the interview. We've been sitting here \_\_\_\_\_ an hour.
- 5) Sam has been looking for a job \_\_\_\_\_ he left university.
- 6) I haven't seen you \_\_\_\_\_ ages.
- 7) I wonder where the boss is. I haven't seen him \_\_\_\_\_ last week.
- 8) Our teacher is away. She's been away \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.

#### 2 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

- 1) It's snowing. The snow started two hours ago.  
It has been snowing for two hours.
- 2) We are waiting for the train. We started waiting 40 minutes ago.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ for 40 minutes.
- 3) I'm learning German. I started the course in September.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ since September.
- 4) Jack is working in a building company. He started working there on 23 October.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ since 23 October.
- 5) Our family always spends holidays in Odesa. We started going there many years ago.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ for years.

#### 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous or the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

- 1) Maria has been learning (*learn*) design for three years.
- 2) Hi, Alice. \_\_\_\_\_ (*I/look*) for you. Where have you been?
- 3) Why \_\_\_\_\_ (*you/look*) at me like that? What's the matter?
- 4) Olha is a teacher. \_\_\_\_\_ (*she/teach*) for five years.
- 5) — Is the doctor on holiday this week? — No, \_\_\_\_\_ (*he/work*).
- 6) The secretary is very tired. \_\_\_\_\_ (*she/work*) very hard recently.

#### 4 Write questions with *how long* and *when*.

- 1) It's raining.  
(*how long?*) How long has it been raining?  
(*when/start?*) When did it start raining?



2) Kate is learning medicine.

(how long?) \_\_\_\_\_

(when/start?) \_\_\_\_\_

3) I know our neighbour.

(how long?) \_\_\_\_\_

(when/first/meet?) \_\_\_\_\_

4) Beth and Sally are students.

(how long?) \_\_\_\_\_

(when/become?) \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 4

1 Find and write the professions.

C	O	N	S	U	L	T	A	N	T	C	O	O	K	R
P	H	O	T	O	G	R	A	P	H	E	R	M	G	F
R	A	D	X	S	C	F	T	Y	R	E	W	A	W	D
O	D	V	B	G	G	F	S	S	A	X	C	S	A	Z
G	W	E	R	T	Y	A	U	I	A	V	V	T	Q	X
R	W	T	D	E	S	I	G	N	E	R	R	E	S	S
A	A	E	T	E	D	D	A	G	B	G	T	R	S	W
M	A	N	A	G	E	R	A	E	S	C	T	T	F	E
M	E	C	I	W	E	R	T	R	G	O	H	B	D	E
E	V	B	L	W	E	W	E	R	R	N	U	R	S	E
R	A	S	O	V	C	B	F	G	F	D	E	G	S	V
J	F	A	R	M	E	R	N	M	G	U	T	R	D	C
U	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	L	C	A	X	S	S
D	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	F	D	T	R	H	S	X
G	F	D	E	W	E	R	T	Y	T	O	Q	A	S	C
E	G	L	Y	I	U	L	P	O	B	R	Z	M	G	E

→ 1) *Consultant* \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

5) \_\_\_\_\_

6) \_\_\_\_\_

7) \_\_\_\_\_

↓ 1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

5) \_\_\_\_\_

6) \_\_\_\_\_

2 Write your own job seeker profile.

1) Name: \_\_\_\_\_

2) Age: \_\_\_\_\_

3) Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

4) Place of work/study: \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 CHOOSE THE CAREER!

- 5) Languages: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Interests: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Skills: \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) Days of work: \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) Time of work: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Write about yourself giving answers to the following questions.

- 1) Have you made up your mind what to be in the future? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) When did you begin making plans for the future? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Have you changed your mind since that time? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) What do you want to become now? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) What do your wishes depend on? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 5

### 1 Rearrange the words to make up sentences.

- 1) If/open-minded/are/is/a/perfect/place/you/,/with/an/interest/cyber/a/the/Internet/,/for/café/for/you/.

*If you are open-minded, with an interest for the Internet, a cyber café is a perfect place for you.*

- 2) As/a/information/organise/librarian/,/you'll/to/support/providing/students/.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3) Even/no/you/electronic/if/you'll/working/time/experience/,/spend/with/have/resources/.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4) A/management/database/specialist/in/e-commerce/web page/and/studies/design/.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## 2 CHOOSE THE CAREER!

### Lesson 6

1 Read the text and tick (✓) the subjects mentioned.

I am a music student at Central College. I study computers. I work as a school football coach and I teach the piano to children. I can speak three languages: English, Spanish and Japanese. I can drive, but I don't have a car. I have classes during the week, but I can work in the afternoon after 4.00 p.m. I can work from 9 till 5 at the weekend. In my free time, I like playing music. I like sports and travel, too.

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Name and age       | <input type="checkbox"/> Interests         | <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Occupation         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Skills | <input type="checkbox"/> Friends' jobs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> University classes | <input type="checkbox"/> Favourite singers |  |

2 Write a similar text for your own job seeker application.

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### Use Your Skills

1 Circle the correct variant.

- 1) The government wants to increase *salary* / *income* for doctors.
- 2) After school he decided to be a *ruler* / *driver*.
- 3) The *computer programmer* / *director* has planned further actions.
- 4) We need a service *manager* / *engineer* to fix the system.
- 5) The *translators* / *teachers* of English think it is the best interpretation of the novel.

2 Unscramble the words in brackets to complete the text.

Are you ready to start work? Do you need \_\_\_\_\_ (*viadce*) on how to apply for a job, have an \_\_\_\_\_ (*iteiervnw*) and be hired?

It is necessary to \_\_\_\_\_ (*aply*) for summer work or part-time work. Your \_\_\_\_\_ (*pcaatiplion*) must be filled out clearly. If you are applying, it can be done personally or online, it is important to provide all the \_\_\_\_\_ (*ifonratiomn*) about you.





# 3 WHY GO TO SCHOOL?

## Lesson 1

1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

principal    history    biology    geography    failed    chemistry    ~~textbook~~

- 1) The book that contains detailed information about a subject is a textbook .
- 2) The study of life and plants is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Facts about land and population are included in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) The head teacher of a school is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The study of the periodic table, gases, liquids, acids is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) I passed English but \_\_\_\_\_ in History.
- 7) The science concerning what has happened to the cultures and countries of the world is \_\_\_\_\_.

2 Read the text. Write (A) if you agree or (D) if you disagree with the statements. Explain your answer.

I don't really understand why I have to go to school. My parents say that I need to learn things I'll use in my professional life, but I don't think about my future career. I don't want to be a doctor or a teacher. My dream is to become a great football player and play in lots of countries around the world. Why do I need to go to school to play well? But... I'll need to learn some languages to be hired to play abroad. And if I become rich, I'll need to know some maths to deal with money. Surely, it'll be important to understand contracts. And knowledge of geography wouldn't be bad. Well, maybe my parents are right and if you want to be a doctor, a teacher or a football player like me, you'll have to study hard at school. I've got to hurry now, I have some homework to do and I don't want to risk my future. And I swear I'll do my best to learn everything I can.

- 1) Sportsmen don't need to study.
- 2) To work abroad you have to know foreign languages.
- 3) Rich people need to know maths to manage business.
- 4) Geography can help if you're going to travel around the world.
- 5) If you don't do your homework, you might risk your future.
- 6) You should do your best to learn everything.

3 Make up your own sentences using the following words: *to acquire, successful, a curriculum, a skill, respect, particular, knowledge, mutual, to provide.*

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 2

### 1 Read the text and find the words for the following definitions.

Sometimes people say that school can be called our home. It can be true because we are happy there. But, unfortunately, learning at school can be problematic and involves problems. On the one hand, at school pupils study the main scientific knowledge in plenty of subjects. They learn to read and write, then their tasks become more complicated. Spending time at school, a person can meet a lot of people, and after a while make friends. School friendship can be very long. At school we not only gain knowledge but also master cooperation and discipline that will be very important in our future career. These skills will help us in team work in the future. On the other hand, learning can be boring. All schools have the same type of learning. Students have no possibility to opt for different subjects that are not included in the curriculum and students are overloaded with extra information. Quite often, students suffer from unfair treatment by teachers. Among the negative sides of modern schooling is the fact that students have so much to learn that they lack free time for rest and hobbies. All in all, going to school has both advantages and disadvantages. Nevertheless, people say that the most precious moments in one's life are spent at school.

- 1) People who you know well and who you like a lot, but who are usually not the members of your family. Friends
- 2) Understanding of information about a subject that you get by experience or study, either known by one person or by people generally. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) People who are learning at college or university. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Areas of knowledge that are studied in school, college, or university. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Facts about a situation, person, event, etc. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Someone whose job is to educate in a school or college. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) The house, apartment, etc. where you live, especially with your family. \_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Circle the correct verb.

- 1) We learned / studied about that event watching news.
- 2) They learned / studied medicine at university.

### 3 WHY GO TO SCHOOL?

- 3) Students are *learning / studying* new facts from their textbooks.
- 4) She prepared for the test *studying / learning* new words in the dictionary.
- 5) *Learn / Study* new vocabulary to learn it.
- 6) He *learned / studied* how to use a computer very quickly.
- 7) Students *learned / studied* listening to lectures at university.
- 8) Those who *learn / study* regularly will succeed in doing tests.
- 9) We *learned / studied* some new facts about calculation.

3 Complete the sentences with *study* or *learn*.



### Lesson 3

1 Match the questions with the answers. There are three extra answers you don't need to use.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) 1) What is a state school?                       | a) These are schools where payment for studies is obligatory.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) What schools are private?                                   | b) There are different possibilities. Sometimes one can start work or continue education at school choosing additional education. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) What is special about boarding schools?                     | c) At the age of 5 children start learning at a primary state school.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) What can pupils do after graduating from compulsory school? | d) It is a school that is free of any kinds of payment. The government funds education there.                                     |
|   | e) While entering a grammar school one should remember that an academic ability is important.                                     |
|   | f) A pupil in the UK goes to secondary school between 11 and 16.  |
|   | g) Students can live on campus during their studies.  |

2 Make up the sentences in the First Conditional using the prompts. Use the 2nd person singular.

1) do exercises/be stronger

If you do exercises, you will be stronger.

2) drive slowly/passengers feel safe

3) eat too late/sleep bad

4) study hard/pass exam

5) be late/miss the lesson

6) call the classmate/know the home task

7) consult the dictionary/translate the words

**3** Write answers to the following questions. Would you like to study in a British school? Why? Why not? Write no more than 100 words.

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## Lesson 4

**1** Fill in the missing vowels.

1) p  a  r t  i  c  i  p  a  t  e

2)   p t    n  l

3)   d   c   t    n

4) p r   v   t

5) f   v    r   t

6)   v    l   b l

7) c   m p   l s   r

8) c   r r   c   l   m

**2** Match the parts of the sentences.

d 1) Don't worry. I'm sure you'll

2) I'm afraid

3) The examiner makes sure

4) I had to sit

5) The examination should

a) I might fail the test!

b) nobody cheats at the test.

c) a long exam last week.

d) pass the test.

e) last three hours.

**3** Explain the difference between the following words and word combinations.

1) to take an exam and to pass an exam

2) compulsory and voluntary

3) to educate and to bring up

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Include information about:

- students: how many;
- staff: qualified teachers (native tongue/knowledge of several languages, etc.);
- resources for education (self-access computer rooms/libraries/language laboratory, etc.);
- sports and social programmes;
- accommodation.

Dear, \_\_\_\_\_

I am writing to ask about \_\_\_\_\_

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I look forward to \_\_\_\_\_

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Yours faithfully,

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### Use Your Skills

**Read the text. In your opinion, what is the best education system? Write an answer using the text as a plan. Write no more than 100 words.**

Scientists say that Finland traditionally ranks tops in the lists of countries with the best education.

- 1) Homework and tests. Their educational system is probably the main reason for it. Imagine that teachers typically don't give much homework. Finnish schools also have only one obligatory test at the age of 16. There are no national tests for pupils in Finland.
- 2) Personal development. Students have a lot of freedom, they can develop their hobbies and interests, and teachers help them.
- 3) Discipline. Teachers don't pay much attention to students' behaviour. Typically, children are non-problematic. The solution-based method works in schools. The most important goals of it are to develop interaction between teachers and pupils.
- 4) Uniform. No uniform at all.
- 5) Free education. Schools are free of charge. Besides, the majority of higher educational establishments in Finland are free, too.

### 3 WHY GO TO SCHOOL?

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#### Check Your English

**1** Put the verbs in brackets into the correct First Conditional form.

- 1) If I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the theatre.
- 2) If you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) back early, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) happy.
- 3) If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not/see) each other on Monday, we \_\_\_\_\_ (see) each other on Wednesday.
- 4) If he \_\_\_\_\_ (come), I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) embarrassed.
- 5) If we \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the bus, we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late.
- 6) If we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday this summer, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) abroad.
- 7) If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) fine, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not/have) a picnic.
- 8) If I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/go) to bed early, I \_\_\_\_\_ (fail) my test tomorrow.
- 9) If we \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) all this food, we \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) sick.
- 10) If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not/want) to go out, I \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) pizza at home.

**2** Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1) At school I am doing well in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) School develops the following skills: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) If I study hard, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) I consider \_\_\_\_\_ good qualities to succeed in the career.
- 5) I will enter university if \_\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson 1

### 1 Match the parts of the conversation.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) What do you enjoy cooking?        | a) A cup of tea and a sandwich.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) What does your usual breakfast consist of?   | b) Not really. I prefer relaxing with friends in the cinema.                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) What is the most famous Ukrainian specialty? | c) Most of all I like cooking meat with vegetables.                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Do you like going to cafés?                  | d) I think that our cuisine is very diverse, but borsch is the tastiest of all! |

### 2 Write questions to the following answers.

- 1) — *Which café shall we go to?*  
— Let's visit the Tearoom.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
— The first meal of the day is breakfast.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
— A traditional English breakfast is a cooked meal which may contain sausages, bacon, black pudding, scrambled or fried eggs, mushrooms, boiled tomatoes, beans, and toast.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_  
— A continental breakfast consists of a bread roll or croissant with cheese or ham.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_  
— If a meal is eaten in the late morning instead of both breakfast and lunch, it is called brunch.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_  
— Lunch is a meal eaten in the middle of the day, usually between about 12:30 and 2:00.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_  
— Sunday roast is a traditional meal eaten by a family at lunchtime on Sunday.

### 3 Write about your meals giving answers to the following questions. What time do you usually have breakfast, lunch and dinner? Do you often go to restaurants? What does your traditional dinner consist of? Write at least 100 words.

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# 4 NATIONAL CUISINE

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## Lesson 2

1 Match the parts of the word combinations.

- |                                       |            |               |
|---------------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> f | 1) boiled  | a) vegetables |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 2) fried   | b) sausages   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 3) steamed | c) chicken    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 4) grilled | d) potatoes   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 5) baked   | e) eggs       |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 6) roast   | f) rice       |

2 Choose five words from the box to complete the Second Conditional sentences.

1) mum to if would asked asks you

If mum asked you to cook dinner yesterday, would you agree?

2) had didn't we have if did computers

How would we send an email \_\_\_\_\_ ?

3) buy you bought takeaway a if would

\_\_\_\_\_ if the price was lower than it is?

4) wouldn't isn't wasn't being be it tasty

If our national cuisine \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ so popular.

5) more would there friendly wouldn't were are

If nations \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ be fewer war conflicts.

6) pizza wrote writing cook wouldn't we could

If you \_\_\_\_\_ the recipe, \_\_\_\_\_.

**3** Choose the correct variant.



**4** Rewrite the sentences using second conditionals.

- 1) My computer is out of order. I won't do the work for you.  
If my computer wasn't out of order, I would do the work for you.
- 2) I don't know her address. I can't contact her.  
If I \_\_\_\_\_ her address, I could contact her.
- 3) He is working in the garden. He can't go with you.  
If he wasn't working in the garden, he \_\_\_\_\_ with you.
- 4) He doesn't like pepper. He won't eat the salad.  
If he \_\_\_\_\_ pepper, he would eat the salad.
- 5) I travel a lot because I speak English.  
I wouldn't travel a lot if I \_\_\_\_\_ English.
- 6) We have enough room in our house. You can stay with us.  
If we \_\_\_\_\_ enough room in our house, you couldn't stay with us.
- 7) You aren't lucky. You won't pass the test.  
If you were lucky, you \_\_\_\_\_ the test.
- 8) I go to bed early because I work a lot.  
I wouldn't go to bed early if I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.
- 9) I am 18. I can enter university.  
If I \_\_\_\_\_ 18, I couldn't enter university.

## Lesson 3

**1** Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box.

A. grate    put    ~~chop~~    boil    beat    slice    peel

- 1) Take the red and green peppers and chop them into small pieces. Next add them to the mixture in the bowl.
- 2) Put the vegetables in the pot and cover them with water. \_\_\_\_\_ them for 20 minutes.
- 3) Next, \_\_\_\_\_ some cheese and \_\_\_\_\_ it over the top.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ the orange and \_\_\_\_\_ it thinly.
- 5) Put the eggs into a bowl and then \_\_\_\_\_ them.

B. grill    bake    melt    add    season    stir    fry

- 1) Remember to \_\_\_\_\_ the sauce from time to time.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ the cake for 30 minutes.

# 4 NATIONAL CUISINE

- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ meat with salt and pepper and \_\_\_\_\_ it for 20 minutes.
- 4) Next, \_\_\_\_\_ some butter in the pan.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ the sausages until they start to \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2 Rearrange the words to make up sentences.

- 1) hot/On/a/delicious/day/tastes/tea/mint/!  
*On a hot day mint tea tastes delicious!*  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) need/You/with/a/lot/glass/a/tall/of/leaves/mint/.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) need/You/to/in/sugar/glass/put/the/some/.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Boil/slowly/water/pour/it/some/into/and/the/glass/.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Wait/with/five/so/for/sugar/minutes/mixes/the/mint/.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 4

### 1 Match the parts of the sentences.

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) Here is | a) the bill, please?          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Could we have      | b) the menu.                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) I'd like           | c) ready to order?            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Are you            | d) delicious.                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) That was           | e) a bottle of water, please. |

### 2 Write about yourself giving answers to the following questions.

- 1) What kinds of food do you try to avoid?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Are you a tea lover? What about coffee?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3) Have you ever been on a diet?

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4) What foods are you allergic to?

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5) Do you consider yourself a good cook?

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## Lesson 5

1 Write questions to the words in bold.

1) **Chocolate** is one of the wonders of the modern world.

*What is one of the wonders of the modern world?*

2) **Fortune cookies** are nice at the end of a meal in a Chinese restaurant.

3) You need the following: **pieces of paper, three eggs, sugar, salt, and flour.**

4) **Tea** is very popular among the British people.

5) For many people **lunch** is a quick meal.

6) Many people like to begin the day with **porridge with milk or cream and sugar.**

7) **Marmalade** is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit.

8) A traditional English breakfast consists of **juice, porridge, a rasher or two of bacon and eggs, toast, butter, jam or marmalade, tea or coffee.**

9) Breakfast time is **between 7 and 9 a.m.**

10) The English are very particular about **their meals.**

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Main courses — \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Healthy diet — \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

National cuisine — \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Use Your Skills

**1** Complete the sentences about your preferences in food.

- 1) I eat \_\_\_\_\_,  
but I never eat \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) I cook \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) I never cook \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) I grow \_\_\_\_\_ at home,  
but I buy \_\_\_\_\_ from a shop.
- 5) I know what \_\_\_\_\_ tastes like, but  
I don't know what \_\_\_\_\_ tastes like.

**2** Guess the words related to cuisine and write them.

- 1) A popular British type of pastry which is part of afternoon tea. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) A meal that you buy in a restaurant to eat at home. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) A thick piece of meat or fish of good quality to be cooked, often by frying or grilling.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) A way of eating when a person eats only certain types of food in order to improve one's  
health or to lose weight. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) A traditional British beverage made from apples. \_\_\_\_\_



# 4 NATIONAL CUISINE

## Check Your English

**1** Write the sentences in the Second Conditional.

1) I can't come to the cinema with you because I have to do my homework.

2) \_\_\_\_\_  
I won't have a party because I'm very busy.

3) \_\_\_\_\_  
I won't cook pasta because I don't like the dish.

4) \_\_\_\_\_  
I can't give you a cup of tea because I've run out of it.

5) \_\_\_\_\_  
She won't cook for us because she doesn't have time.

6) \_\_\_\_\_  
We won't buy this pan because we don't need it.

7) \_\_\_\_\_  
I can't visit her because I don't know her address.

8) \_\_\_\_\_  
She won't get the job because she doesn't speak English.

**2** Do you think all schools should teach cookery and healthy eating habits to students? Why? Why not? Did you study cookery at school? If so, how useful did you find the lessons? Write at least 100 words.

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## Lesson 1

### 1 Complete the text with the correct words derived from the words in brackets.

It is impossible to live without computers (*compute*) nowadays. Our everyday needs are connected with them and they are everywhere. If we compare the first computer and modern ones, we can speak about a digital revolution. The first computers were very big, they needed a room or even a whole building to be placed. They were not very fast and could be compared with \_\_\_\_\_ (*calculate*). Today they can perform lots of processes in a minute and are used by \_\_\_\_\_ (*science*). They can do various and difficult \_\_\_\_\_ (*operate*) at the same time. Teachers and students can use them in \_\_\_\_\_ (*educate*). It is impossible not to know how to use them.

### 2 Answer the questions using the prompts in brackets.

- 1) — Is your computer working now?  
— (*no/they/repair*) No, they are repairing it.
- 2) — Do you like reading blogs?  
— (*like/write/myself*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) — May I use a scanner?  
— (*if/scan/necessary documents*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) — Where are data stored?  
— (*on a CD/a flash memory card*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) — What are computers used for?  
— (*calculate/process/information*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) — What is important to do if you have an Internet connection?  
— (*be particularly careful/download/anti-virus programs*)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Write questions to the words in bold.

- 1) Computers and Internet technologies are used at schools **to obtain necessary information**.  
Why are computers and Internet technologies used at schools?
- 2) Today our life, health care and transport, education and business are controlled **by computers**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) **People** can create a database using computers to record data.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Many people use **computers** at home.  
\_\_\_\_\_



# 5 COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

- 5) Online business is becoming very popular **nowadays**.
- 6) **Modern education** is impossible without computers.
- 7) At present you can find computers **in education, science, medicine, business, entertainment, etc.**

4) In your opinion, what is the most important function of a computer?

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## Lesson 2

1) Circle the correct variant.

- 1) Click «File» in the menu bar / panel, then click «Exit».
- 2) You can move a *desktop* / cursor by using either a mouse or arrow keys on a keyboard.
- 3) She's written a *programme* / folder to find confusing words.
- 4) First, copy the files into a new *software* / directory.
- 5) If you want to open a file, *work* / click twice on the icon for it.
- 6) A *website* / word processor may have many different web pages for you to click on and explore.
- 7) She is going to *copy* / delete her essay onto a flash drive and send it to me.
- 8) Software updates can be *created* / downloaded from the company's website.
- 9) I had to *save* / compress four pages of notes into four paragraphs.
- 10) I deleted the *file* / computer by accident.

2) Replace the words in bold with a single word.

- 1) When you buy a new **electronic machine that is used for storing, organising, and finding information**, you usually get software included at no extra cost. Computer
- 2) Click on the icon on your **computer screen that contains icons** to open the dictionary. D \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Switch off the computer and unplug **the keys on a computer or typewriter that you press in order to make it work**. K \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) My laptop has a built-in **piece of equipment that you speak into to make your voice louder, or to record your voice or other sounds**. M \_\_\_\_\_

# COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES 5

3 Complete the sentences with the particles from the box.

off   into   on   up   in (x2)   out

- 1) What is the user name and password that you use to log in ?
- 2) The programme lets you shut down, restart, or log \_\_\_\_\_ Windows at specific times and dates.
- 3) At the beginning of the film, the camera zooms \_\_\_\_\_ to show two people sitting by the side of a river.
- 4) Can you pick \_\_\_\_\_ London on your radio?
- 5) He likes to know what's going \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Could you print \_\_\_\_\_ a copy of that letter for me?
- 7) Someone hacked \_\_\_\_\_ the government website.

## Lesson 3

1 Cross out the odd word.

- 1) Internet, computer, technology, ~~message~~.
- 2) Laptop, information, notebook, iPod.
- 3) Programme, operating system, mouse, directory.
- 4) Go on, scroll down, log in, zoom in.
- 5) Window, monitor, screen, keyboard.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1) Social media are evolving (*evolve*) nowadays.
- 2) Both social communications and telecom services \_\_\_\_\_ (*offer*) to use a mobile app free of charge.
- 3) Social media \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (*bring*) new development and growth of the Internet.
- 4) In a few years the future \_\_\_\_\_ (*change*) our mobility.
- 5) Just ten years ago, social media \_\_\_\_\_ (*not/exist*).
- 6) In the next ten years, something radically new \_\_\_\_\_ (*emerge*).

3 Write an article for the school newspaper giving answers to the following questions. Why do you think people have web pages? What would you like to add to your web page? Do you think our lives have been improved by computer technologies? Write at least 100 words.

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# 5 COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

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## Lesson 4

**1** Choose the correct variant.



**2** Match the questions with the answers. There is one extra reply you don't need to use.

- |                                       |  |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d | 1) Hello Frank! Back from school? So early?          | a) No, Jack is with his friend.                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 2) Is Jack on the computer?                          | b) Yes, I can. I'm sure the cartridge is OK.           |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 3) Can you print out this document at home?          | c) No, the network in school is very slow.             |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 4) Can the students in your class design a web page? | d) Yes, I have some homework to do.                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 5) Do you need the Internet?                         | e) Perhaps it is out of paper, or it isn't plugged in! |
|                                       |  | f) Yes, there is some freeware I want to download.     |

**3** Read the text and write answers to the questions below.

You don't have to be a computer genius to break a password. A study has found out that 67 % of passwords are names or numbers. People choose their birth date, nickname or favourite sports team as a password. *Visa* says many people are putting themselves at risk by choosing passwords that are easy for hackers or criminals to crack. Almost a fifth (19 %) of people use their own name or a nickname as a password for personal or private information. Many people use the same password to protect access to different online accounts and confidential information.

- 1) What type of password do you use and why?
- 2) Why do you think people use names, nicknames or personal data for passwords?
- 3) Where do you use passwords or codes?

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### Lesson 5

**1** Write negative sentences.

- 1) When the user uses the infected programme, the virus uploads into the computer.  
When the user doesn't use the infected programme, the virus doesn't upload into the computer.
- 2) Nearly two-thirds of computer users update their programme one or more times per month.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) I want to buy a tablet because there will be a sale next week.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) The computer was bought only a week ago.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) She downloaded free applications from different companies.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Some files are missing here.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7) He got that virus because he downloaded an attachment.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8) I will pick up emails when I am on holiday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9) The home page of a website should contain a site map.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 5 COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

**2** Your Internet connection was arranged by a city provider. There is a major problem with the web. Write a letter to the provider in which: state the problem; describe the services you thought you were getting; ask the provider to solve the problem.

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## Use Your Skills

**1** In each sentence find and circle one mistake. Write the correct sentences.

1) Excuse me, what can I get access to wi-fi?

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2) What is the website for wi-fi?

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3) Disk drive is the best option for protection of data in smartphones.

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4) Which version of a food processor do you have on your computer?

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5) Last week, I bought a pair of cordless smartphones.

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6) I found your site while writing the Web and was very impressed.

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7) Tablets are a new generation of computers and the most used blogs today.

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8) You can publish your web pages by posting them to the web server.

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9) Downloading the net for information is very helpful while studying.

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2 Describe a cyber café you often visit. Mention the following: its location; activities that you do there; how often you go there; the importance of a cyber café.

Horizontal lines for writing the answer to question 2.

Check Your English

1 Cross out the odd word.

- 1) Internet, website, cable, blog. 2) Download, follow, copy, save. 3) Keyboard, programme, resource, link. 4) Screen, icon, menu, cursor.

2 Read and match the statements (1-4) with the paragraphs (a-d).

- 1) Facebook messenger is very useful.
2) My son chats a lot!
3) Video conferencing is necessary for my work.
4) I want to start my own blog.

- a) I use it for sharing documents and presentation materials. And for communication, of course! You need two or more sets of hardware and software to interact for it. They simultaneously transmit and receive video and audio signals. It is most often used at the corporate level. You can watch it on TV news channels. They use the same technology for reporting from remote places.
b) It means exchanging messages over the Internet. You only need a messenger application in your phone or computer! There are online services that he uses, too. It is required to sign up with an email address. He has joined a group chat room there. It's awful!
c) It is an online journal presenting information. For me it is a possibility to share my views. I hope it will be used for business and my new projects. It will help me get to people and grab their attention.
d) It is a great mobile tool allowing users to send messages to friends. Messages can be received by mobile phones. You can send chat messages to those people who have their Facebook accounts. Users can also send photos, videos, and documents to their friends.

# 6 IS THE EARTH IN DANGER?

## Lesson 1

### 1 Fill in the missing vowels.

1) dr  o  u ght

6) d  m  g

2) fr  q   nt

7) v  lc  n   r  pt   n

3)   rthq   k

8) r  s  st  nt

4) r  sp  nd

9) d  s  st  r

5) t  ph   n

10) fl   d

### 2 Complete the sentences with the words denoting natural disasters.

1) A heavy snowstorm is known as a blizzard.

2) When there is lack of rains and plants die, it is a \_\_\_\_\_.

3) Lack of food is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

4) Moves or shakes of the land surface are called an \_\_\_\_\_.

5) Huge waves of seawater moving to the shore are a \_\_\_\_\_.

6) A very strong wind that ruins everything is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3 Read the text and make a plan of it in the form of questions.

#### Earthquake Science

Earthquakes happen when two large parts of the Earth's crust suddenly slip. This causes shock waves to shake the surface of the Earth in the form of an earthquake.

Earthquakes usually happen on the edges of large sections called tectonic plates. These plates slowly move over a long period of time. Pressure slowly starts to build up where the edges are stuck and, once pressure gets strong enough, the plates will suddenly move causing an earthquake.

Generally before and after a large earthquake there will be smaller earthquakes. The ones that happen before are called foreshocks. The ones that happen after are called aftershocks. Scientists don't really know if an earthquake is a foreshock until the bigger earthquake occurs.

Seismic waves from an earthquake travel through the ground. They are the most powerful at the centre of an earthquake, but they travel through much of the earth and back to the surface. They move quickly at 20 times the speed of sound. Scientists use seismic waves to measure how big an earthquake is. They use a device called a seismograph to measure the size of waves. The size of waves is called the magnitude.

Unfortunately scientists cannot predict earthquakes. The best they can do today is to point out where fault lines are so we know where earthquakes are likely to occur.

The largest earthquake ever recorded in the world was in Chile in 1960. It measured 9.6 on the Richter Scale. The largest one in the US was a 9.2 magnitude in Alaska in 1964.

# IS THE EARTH IN DANGER? 6

Earthquakes can cause huge waves in the ocean called tsunamis. Movement of tectonic plates has formed large mountain ranges like the Himalayas and the Andes. Earthquakes can happen in any kind of weather.

(ducksters.com)

1) How do earthquakes start?

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## Lesson 2

1 Put the parts of the words together and write them down.

<del>aval</del>	erup	dro	
fa	ught	zard	
flo	re	nami	
od	<del>anche</del>	cane	mine
bliz	hurri	tsu	
earth	tion	quake	fi

- 1) avalanche
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_

2 Complete the sentences with the words denoting natural disasters.



3 Circle the correct variant.

- 1) The sportsmen are in trouble after the ... in the mountains.  
 a) avalanche      b) earthquake      c) tornado      d) flood
- 2) Because of the ... the whole village was under water.  
 a) flood      b) earthquake      c) avalanche      d) tornado
- 3) In cities high buildings are in danger because of the ... during thunderstorms.  
 a) avalanche      b) tornado      c) lightning      d) landslide





# 6 IS THE EARTH IN DANGER?

- 4) It was difficult to put out the ... . We called firefighters.
  - a) tornado
  - b) lightning
  - c) volcano
  - d) forest fire
- 5) The ... happens when soil and rocks fall down.
  - a) forest fire
  - b) lightning
  - c) drought
  - d) landslide
- 6) A ... is caused by either an underwater earthquake or volcanic eruption.
  - a) fire
  - b) tsunami
  - c) landslide
  - d) avalanche
- 7) Such countries as Japan, Australia and the USA often suffer from ... .
  - a) tornadoes
  - b) droughts
  - c) famine
  - d) avalanches
- 8) A ... is a phenomenon when people can often see ice balls falling from the sky.
  - a) drought
  - b) landslide
  - c) wildfire
  - d) hailstorm

## Lesson 3

1 Read the text and fill in the table.

### Earthquake Safety Measures

If you are in a building, it is necessary to hide under a table. Stay away from windows. Heavy paintings or mirrors on the wall can be dangerous. Find organisations that warn citizens sending text messages. It is important not to stay near trees or electric poles. It is necessary to turn off the gas and electricity. All people must listen to the radio. People should drive carefully away, trying not to cross bridges. If it is necessary, they must leave their cars. Call special emergency services or an ambulance. Stay where you are for some time because of possible earthquakes.

Be prepared	Before or during an earthquake	After an earthquake
<p><i>Find organisations that warn citizens sending text messages.</i></p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>		

# IS THE EARTH IN DANGER? 6

**2** Mark the sentences as correct or incorrect. Write the correct sentences if necessary.

- 1) If I were you, I will buy a book. Incorrect  
If I were you, I would buy a book.
- 2) If he were younger, he would train more. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) If we aren't friends, I would be angry with you. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) If I had enough money, I would help people. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) If we won the lottery, we would travel to Europe. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6) If you had a better job, we will be able to buy a new house. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7) If I spoke perfect English, I would have a good career. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8) If we live in London, I would speak English. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9) If she passed the exam, she would be able to enter university. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10) We would come to lunch if we have time. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3** Complete the sentences with your own ideas using the Second Conditional.

- 1) If the weather were good, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) I'd recycle things \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) If it weren't snowing, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) I'd study better \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) If I were a teacher, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 6 IS THE EARTH IN DANGER?

## Lesson 4

### 1 Read the text and choose the correct variant.

These days  <sup>(1)</sup> disasters are common. Unfortunately, their number increases. When you turn  <sup>(2)</sup> TV, you can see pictures of tornadoes or  <sup>(3)</sup>. Scientists suppose that it is connected with  <sup>(4)</sup> change and global  <sup>(5)</sup>. No matter how highly developed countries are, they suffer from natural disasters and people are in danger. It is obvious that governments should spend more money on research into  <sup>(6)</sup> systems for tornadoes, earthquakes and tsunamis. And, of course, protection of the environment should be a matter of international attention.

	A	B	C	D
1	coming	natural	nature	planet
2	on	off	out	from
3	heat	the sun	wind	drought
4	day	weather	earth	climate
5	revolution	climate	warming	heating
6	warning	preventing	developing	natural

### 2 Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a—i).

- a) temperature is not staying the same
- b) ~~the average weather~~ conditions
- c) global warming
- d) average global temperature
- e) ice ages
- f) in the middle of winter
- g) gradually over thousands of years
- h) causing ice to melt
- i) the unusual changes in the Earth's weather patterns

The word «climate» means  <sup>(1)</sup> that are observed during a long period of time. They include average temperatures, winds and precipitation. The term «climate change» means  <sup>(2)</sup> happening during the last 100 years. The weather conditions are always changing, even during a day. For example, there can be a warm sunny day  <sup>(3)</sup> in February or a very cold day in August. Recording temperatures every day lets scientists establish  <sup>(4)</sup>. Nevertheless, it was found that the  <sup>(5)</sup> and our planet is actually getting warmer. It is called  <sup>(6)</sup> and it is a reason for climate change. But it is not a new phenomenon. There were periods when the climate became warmer,  <sup>(7)</sup> and our planet was covered with water. There were times when the Earth was very cold; these  <sup>(8)</sup> were characterised by territories covered with snow and ice. So, these great changes in the climate happened very  <sup>(9)</sup>.

# IS THE EARTH IN DANGER? 6

3 Write answers to the following questions. Which natural disasters sometimes happen where you live? Write about them. How do people prepare for them?

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## Lesson 5

1 Find and write down the words describing natural disasters.

aftershocks avalanche drought earthquake famine hurricane landslide tornado tsunami flood wildfire

- |                       |          |           |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1) <u>aftershocks</u> | 5) _____ | 9) _____  |
| 2) _____              | 6) _____ | 10) _____ |
| 3) _____              | 7) _____ | 11) _____ |
| 4) _____              | 8) _____ |           |

2 Make up the sentences in the Second Conditional using the prompts.

1) ocean temperatures rise/coastal water levels rise

If ocean temperatures rose, coastal water levels would rise.

2) coastal cities and towns are flooded/ocean temperatures rise

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3) ice melts/coastal cities and towns are flooded

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4) coastal water levels rise/lives of people, animals and plants can end

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5) Earth's temperatures rise/ice melts

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6) ocean temperatures rise/the number of storms increases

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7) Earth's temperatures rise/severity of storms increases

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# 6 IS THE EARTH IN DANGER?

3 Write down a number of brainstorming ideas for the following topics.

Benefits of exercise

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Traits of good teachers

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How the telephone has changed our lives

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4 Using the ideas above write short paragraphs about 1) the benefits of team sports in school; 2) the most important traits of a teacher; 3) the impact of telephones on our lives.

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# IS THE EARTH IN DANGER? 6

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## Lesson 6

1 A. Unscramble the words and write the natural disasters.

- 1) **rfie** →                       3) **dfool** →
- 2) **lrrhaitom** →                       4) **quatehaker** →

B. Write what you know about each one.

1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2 Write answers to the following questions. What causes natural disasters? What are the effects of natural disasters on local population and the environment?

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# 6 IS THE EARTH IN DANGER?

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3 Write a letter to the government and ask for measures to stop global warming.

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## Use Your Skills

1 A. Match the parts of the word combinations.

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) to leave        | a) killing animals       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) to dump         | b) people                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) to stop         | c) litter in the streets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) to reduce       | d) the missing           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) to rescue       | e) chemical wastes       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) to report about | f) natural disasters     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) to prevent      | g) the number of cars    |

B. Make up your own sentences using five word combinations from part A.

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

5) \_\_\_\_\_

**2 Add the missing prefixes or suffixes.**

- 1) Rivers \_\_\_ flowed their banks in the country.
- 2) Recycling is necessary to avoid environmental pollut \_\_\_.
- 3) Global warm \_\_\_ is bringing climate changes.
- 4) An erupt \_\_\_ began deep in a volcano.
- 5) We are having more problems, they are \_\_\_ creasing in number.
- 6) Human activity is one of the reasons causing natur \_\_\_ disasters.
- 7) \_\_\_ responsible attitude to nature contributes to terrible consequences.
- 8) If people have understanding of natural events, they can react effective \_\_\_ when disasters occur.

## Check Your English

**1 Complete the text with the words from the box. There is one extra word you don't need to use.**

changes    weather    impact    precipitation    tornadoes

Researchers claim that by 2040, \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(1)</sup> will change drastically. All countries will face unprecedented weather. Winters will be much warmer. New York and London will be more like today's Barcelona.

Unfortunately, climate \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(2)</sup> so quickly that it is impossible to predict exact temperature, and \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(3)</sup> everywhere. Moreover, there will be totally new climate with nearly the same temperature but extreme precipitation and intensity of droughts.

Scientists want to help people see the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(4)</sup> of climate change in their own city. Researchers predict that food production will decline and life will be harder.

**2 Write your own «Climate Forecast for 2040 in Ukraine». Use the following words and word combinations: *cities, land, climate, drier, hotter, precipitation, difficult.***

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# 7 THE WORLD OF PAINTING

## Lesson 1

1 Match the parts of the quotes.

- |                                       |   |                            |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> e | 1) The essence of all beautiful art, all great art, | a) of freedom.             |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 2) Art is the daughter                              | b) what the eye can't see. |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 3) The tongue can paint                             | c) of keeping a diary.     |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 4) Painting is just another way                     | d) but interpret.          |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 5) Art does not imitate,                            | e) is gratitude.           |

2 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1) Art has been a part of our life for \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Many people believe that the fine arts are \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) What classifies a masterpiece is \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Art is something that \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) The purpose of art is \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 2

1 Choose the correct variant.



2 Divide the adjectives from the box into categories according to their meaning.

~~accomplished~~    distinct    great    realistic    abstract    gifted  
 colourful    outstanding    historical    prominent    distinguished    folk

Painting	Artist
	<i>accomplished,</i>

**3** In each sentence find and cross out one extra word.

- 1) Our tour guide was ~~be~~ very informative!
- 2) Ancient paintings demand much many working on their restoration.
- 3) I would like to visit the museum gallery exhibition in August.
- 4) A lot of museums are is free.
- 5) Displaying our past, museums can tell us a lot about in history.
- 6) The collection amounts has 2 thousand objects.
- 7) An art gallery is a collection example of paintings.

## Lesson 3

**1** Write words for the following definitions.

- 1) Artist : a person who paints or draws.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ : the display of natural environment.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ : to give your time to a person.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ : to speak officially for another person.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ : a place where artistic objects of interest are kept.

**2** Read the situations and make up sentences using the prompts in brackets.

- 1) You went to granny's house, but she wasn't there.  
(she/go/out) She had gone out.
- 2) You went to the museum yesterday. You got there late.  
(the excursion/already/start) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) I offered my sister some lemonade, but she wasn't thirsty.  
(she/just/have/a glass of juice) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) You went back to the art gallery after many years. It wasn't the same as before.  
(it/change/a lot) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) I invited Sam to the exhibition, but he couldn't come.  
(he/arrange/to take art lessons) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) It was nice to see friends again after such a long time.  
(I/not/see/them/for four years) \_\_\_\_\_

**3** For each situation, write a sentence ending with *never ... before*. Use the verbs in brackets.

- 1) The artist sitting next to you depicted a forest. It was his first landscape.  
(paint) He'd never painted a landscape before.
- 2) Somebody drew a sketch of a building. I didn't know it.  
(see) I \_\_\_\_\_

## 7 THE WORLD OF PAINTING

3) Sam painted a portrait yesterday. It wasn't very good because it was his first portrait.

(paint) He \_\_\_\_\_

4) Last week we went to the art gallery. It was our first time there.

(be/there) We \_\_\_\_\_

5) On holidays we attended an exhibition of a British painter. We didn't hear about him.

(attend) We \_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) By the time he was 30, he had painted (paint) four masterpieces.

2) I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) art for years before I began to paint.

3) She \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Picasso's works until she went to university.

4) It was a cold day and it \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) for about twelve hours.

5) She \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) the cake for several hours and it was very tasty.

6) They \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the museum before the excursion started.

7) By the time she entered university, she \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) an art course.

8) He \_\_\_\_\_ (collect) coins for many years before he presented them to his grandchildren.

## Lesson 4

### 1 Complete the text with the words from the box.

~~masterpieces~~ artists viewers history sadness

There are works of art that draw your attention and make a great impression. They are masterpieces <sup>(1)</sup>. Each artwork is not a picture painted by an artist. It is an embodiment of emotions and feelings. A story is told to \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>(2)</sup>. They might feel the atmosphere of the work of art. Great \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>(3)</sup> try to call upon such emotions as joy, sorrow, happiness or \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>(4)</sup>. Next time you visit a museum, try to find as many facts about an artist as possible, you will be involved in the \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>(5)</sup> of paintings.

### 2 Rearrange the words to make up sentences.

1) Greek/exhibition/at/museum/the/art/There/is/of/an/.

There is an exhibition of Greek art at the museum.

2) Gallery/The/art/Kyiv/in/National/the/biggest/has/collection/.



# 7 THE WORLD OF PAINTING

## Lesson 5

**1** Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

- 1) We had been reading (read) books for one hour until our granny came.
- 2) They \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) at the station for 30 minutes when the bus finally arrived.
- 3) We \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for Mother's ring for two hours until we found it in the kitchen.
- 4) I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/walk) for a long time when it suddenly began to snow.
- 5) How long \_\_\_\_\_ (she/learn) English before she went to London?
- 6) He caught the flu because he \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) in the rain too long.
- 7) He \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) less than an hour when he ran out of petrol.

**2** Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect Tense.

- 1) Before I came home I had bought (buy) some tea.
- 2) When we reached the theatre the play \_\_\_\_\_ (already/start).
- 3) I knew I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the picture in the museum.
- 4) I tried to paint a landscape. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/paint) a landscape before.
- 5) The cat ran away because he \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to close the door.
- 6) Before we reached the gallery we saw that we \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) our way.
- 7) All the tickets \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) before the concert began.
- 8) Alan watched TV after he \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch.

**3** Write answers to the following questions. Can you name at least 6 different forms of art that make up what is known as the arts? What role do you think the arts play in modern society? What art forms are popular in your country and culture? Why?

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**Lesson 6**

**1** Circle the topic of the sentences. Underline the main idea of the topic.

- 1) Ukraine is a very interesting country to visit.
- 2) Cats make excellent pets.
- 3) A really good place to study arts is our museum.
- 4) Summer is the best time to travel in Ukraine.
- 5) Our village is a nice place to live.
- 6) One of the most important tools for pupils is a computer.
- 7) Learning arts helps understand history.

**2** Put the sentences in the correct order to form an introductory paragraph.

- Feelings are shown on paintings, mosaics or frescoes.
- These works of art are aimed at audience, not an artist.
- 1** Art expresses the feelings of people.
- The reason why works of art become successful is that people understand the feelings of an artist.

**3** Write introductory paragraphs for the thesis statements.

1) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

The three biggest ways I waste time are watching TV, talking on the phone, and day-dreaming.

2) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

If I were living in a foreign country, I would miss most my family and friends, my native language and television programmes.

\_\_\_\_\_

# 7 THE WORLD OF PAINTING

## Use Your Skills

1 Match the synonyms. There is one extra word you don't need to use.

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) painting    | a) make       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) outstanding | b) scenery    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) create      | c) picture    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) landscape   | d) painter    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) master      | e) reasonable |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) realistic   | f) type       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) genre`      | g) marked     |
|   | h) sitter     |

2 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1) The most prominent British painters are \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) My favourite painter is \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) I would like to visit \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) My favourite genre of painting is \_\_\_\_\_

## Check Your English

1 Complete the text with the correct words derived from the words in brackets.

Where do the first \_\_\_\_\_ (*paint*) come from? As scientists suggest, they appeared in Indonesia. Many years ago, \_\_\_\_\_ (*research*) found a cave with paintings. The images depicted people and animals. They looked like the cave paintings found in Spain and France. Scientists think that they were old. The paintings discovered in caves are older than those found earlier. They are considered to be the \_\_\_\_\_ (*old*) example of art worldwide. They say that art is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ (*thing*) that make us human. Due to the discovery we've been human for a longer period than we've thought.

2 Correct one letter in the underlined words and write the correct words.

- 1) My grandfather was a panter. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) The gallery displays masterpeces by Rembrandt. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The statue was exibited in the art gallery. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) The museum's colection of paintings has been gathered over the centuries. \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 1

1 Fill in the table with the words from the box according to the titles.

~~aerobics~~   athlete   gym   skis   hockey stick   badminton racket  
 winner   skater   baseball   badminton   football pitch  
 skateboard   running track   referee   tennis court   teammate  
 basketball   ball   gymnastics   football   jogging  
 canoeing   boxing glove   golf course   volleyball   athletics  
 ice skates   cricket ground   swimming pool   boxing ring

Sports and games	Sports equipment	People	Sports grounds
<i>aerobics,</i>			

2 Make up seven sentences using the words from exercise 1.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 2

1 Cross out the odd word.

- 1) Coach, athlete, referee, ~~ball~~.
- 2) Skiing, running, javelin, cycling.
- 3) Draughts, chess, table tennis, skiing.
- 4) Swimming, snowboarding, scuba diving, snorkelling.

2 According to the texts, what does the pronoun in italics refer to? Write your answers.

- 1) The winners were top of the Football League that year. *It* includes more than 50 teams. The Football League



# 8 DO YOU LIKE SPORTS?

- 2) You were very competitive — it was a friendly match! *It* was not very important for our players. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Sam won this cup in the school squash championship. *It* is very beautiful. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Before a rugby match, the New Zealand team performed a traditional dance. *It* usually dances well. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Are you coming to a cricket practice this evening? *It* should be very windy. \_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Rewrite the underlined verb forms correctly.

- 1) Do not wait for me at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. I visit a doctor. will be visiting
- 2) Maybe we leave tomorrow evening. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) I can't join you tomorrow. I prepare for the test. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Computers are everywhere in the future. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) — Can you make a presentation? — Yes, I do it. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) — We've run out of sugar. — I am going to the shop. \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 3

### 1 Explain the differences between the following words and word combinations. Write your answers.

- 1) competitive sport — spectator sport  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) amateur sport — professional sport  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) referee — player  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

# DO YOU LIKE SPORTS? 8

2 Choose the correct variant.

@/Ⓞ

3 Describe what sports you're involved in. Use the following words and word combinations: *games, an event, to attend, a spectator, a match, to warm up, to play, to achieve, to lose.*

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## Lesson 4

1 Unscramble the words and write them down.

1) **umadsit** →

8) **isflopreason** →

2) **apitcan** →

9) **notcset** →

3) **silkl** →

10) **freeeer** →

4) **letheat** →

11) **teafed** →

5) **utannertom** →

12) **spatterco** →

6) **hocca meald** →

13) **aeglue** →

7) **tierompcot** →

2 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1) Sport plays \_\_\_\_\_

2) Everyone should involve themselves in sports activity \_\_\_\_\_

3) Sports and games are necessary because \_\_\_\_\_

## 8 DO YOU LIKE SPORTS?

4) Outdoor sports \_\_\_\_\_

5) However, some indoor sports and games \_\_\_\_\_

**3** In each sentence find and circle one mistake. Write the correct sentences.

1) I'm going to meeting my friends at eight o'clock tomorrow morning.

I'm going to meet my friends at eight o'clock tomorrow morning.

2) We're fly to Lviv tomorrow.

3) My cousin going to buy new skates.

4) Are you to watch the match on TV tonight?

5) I'm going not to eat this pie. It smells terrible.

6) My sister is becoming a student next month.

## Lesson 5

**1** Match the parts of the word combinations.

- |                                       |               |                   |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a | 1) a hockey   | a) match          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b            | 2) to fall    | b) the opposition |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c            | 3) to pass to | c) pitch          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d            | 4) to win     | d) over           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> e            | 5) a football | e) promotion      |

**2** Rearrange the words to make up sentences.

1) Cricket/on/played/is/with/a/grass/oval/a/pitch/the/centre/in/.

Cricket is played on a grass oval with a pitch in the centre.

2) requires/Gymnastics/flexibility/strength/enormous/and/.

3) Basketball/very/is/a/game/dynamic/very/the/players/where/are/tall/.

## DO YOU LIKE SPORTS? 8

4) arts/have/usually/a/Martial/very/history/and/rich/long/.

\_\_\_\_\_

5) You/horse/the/can/a/ride/countryside/through/.

\_\_\_\_\_

6) Many/love/because/they/winter/can/snowboarding/go/skiing/and/people/.

\_\_\_\_\_

7) Cricket/national/the/is/sport/and/of/sport/the/most/Australia/popular/the/summer/during/.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**3** Write a description of your favourite sport. Mention the following: the name of the sport and where you watch/play it; the name of your favourite team and/or player; why you like the sport.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Lesson 6

**1** Define the topic and controlling idea in each statement.

1) People in the past spent a great deal of effort protecting themselves from bad weather.

Topic: people feared bad weather

Controlling idea: people spent a great deal of effort protecting themselves

2) Tennis rackets have changed greatly in the last ten years.

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Controlling idea: \_\_\_\_\_

3) Oral presentations make me very nervous.

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Controlling idea: \_\_\_\_\_

4) Computer skills are a requirement for many office jobs.

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Controlling idea: \_\_\_\_\_



## DO YOU LIKE SPORTS? 8

**2** In each sentence one word is missing. Put it in the correct place and rewrite the sentences.

- 1) He was football fan. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Our school chess club very popular. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) We play badminton very, we practise a lot. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) I don't like playing football because I enjoy team sports. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) A referee usually controls a event. \_\_\_\_\_

**3** Cross out the word that does not collocate.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) <i>Ice/Field/Track</i> hockey.                           | 4) <i>Lawn/Water/Table</i> tennis.         |
| 2) A(n) <i>professional/occupational/amateur</i> sportsman. | 5) <i>A winning/One/A raising</i> goal.    |
| 3) <i>A match/A video/The first</i> game.                   | 6) <i>A tennis/baseball/squash</i> racket. |

### Check Your English

**1** Match the parts of the sentences.

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) I was watching a football                            | a) court.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Let's meet at the tennis                             | b) pitch.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) All members of the team were standing at the cricket | c) match.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Our resort centre has a lot of playing               | d) fields. |

**2** Agree or disagree with the statements. Write no more than 50 words.

- 1) Sport is not necessary for a human body. It is nothing more than a pastime.

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- 2) To become a professional athlete is very hard.

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# 9 ACROSS STATE SYSTEMS

## Lesson 1

1 Match the words with their definitions.



2 Fill in the table. Add your own words. Consult the dictionary if necessary.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
execute _____	<i>execution, executor</i>	<i>executive</i>
_____	determination _____	_____
declare _____	_____	_____
elect _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	legislative _____

3 Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a—e).

- a) the Supreme Court
- b) speaks on behalf of it
- c) by courts of general jurisdiction
- d) ~~the powers of the government~~
- e) is accountable to the Verkhovna Rada

Under the Constitution  <sup>(1)</sup> are divided into three branches: the legislative consisting of the Verkhovna Rada, the executive, headed by the President, and the judicial, which is led by  <sup>(2)</sup>. The Parliament is the only body of the legislative power in Ukraine. There are 450 people's deputies who are elected for a term of four years on the basis of universal, equal suffrage by secret ballot. The Verkhovna Rada's main function is making laws. The Verkhovna Rada adopts the state budget and controls the execution of it. The President of Ukraine is the head of the state and  <sup>(3)</sup>. He is elected directly by the voters for a term of five years with no more than two full terms. The highest body of the executive power is the Cabinet of Ministers. It is responsible to the President and  <sup>(4)</sup>. Justice in Ukraine is exercised only by courts. It is administered by the Constitution Court and  <sup>(5)</sup>. The Supreme Court of Ukraine is the highest body of general jurisdiction.

## Lesson 2

1 Circle the correct variant.

- 1) The party has chosen a candidate / voter.
- 2) I informed her I was going into *politics* / *political*.
- 3) Can you explain to us how the *electoral* / *elect* system really works?

- 4) They are *citizenship* / *citizens* of the USA.
- 5) The *two-party* / *two-part* system is often criticised.
- 6) He led the party in *governing* / *government* from 1994 to 1997.
- 7) There's a debate about the *political* / *policy* development.

**2** Write «UK» if the statement describes the British system of government and «USA» if it refers to the American one.

- 1) UK It does not have a formal written constitution. The elected government has enormous powers.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ It is a republic with an elected head of state, the President.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ The House of Commons is democratically elected. It initiates legislation, authorises raising of taxes and votes the budget.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ The House of Lords is composed by the Lords Spiritual, and the Lords Temporal.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ The Cabinet is appointed by the President but he does not chair it or even attend it.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ In both the House of Representatives and the Senate, the major party heads all committees which have great power.

**3** Write answers to the following questions.

- 1) What does a political system consist of?

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- 2) What political systems are there in Britain/the USA/Ukraine? Who are the heads of these countries and their governments?

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## Lesson 3

**1** Read the text and choose the correct variant.

The United Kingdom is  <sup>(1)</sup> monarchy. The head of the state is the Queen. She reigns but does not rule. She heads the judiciary and the  <sup>(2)</sup> forces. She is not involved in political life, but the state is  <sup>(3)</sup> in the name of the Queen. British Parliament  <sup>(4)</sup> of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords is headed by the Lord Chancellor. It is partly hereditary. The House of Commons is  <sup>(5)</sup> at general elections. The members of



## 9 ACROSS STATE SYSTEMS

the House of Commons represent 635 constituencies. Elections are held every five years by secret ballot. The members of the House of Commons are from different parties. The Cabinet of Ministers is formed by the party that gains a  <sup>(6)</sup> in the chamber. The leader of that party becomes Prime Minister. The second largest party is the  <sup>(7)</sup> opposition, and forms the so-called Shadow Cabinet.

	A	B	C	D
1	an official	a parliamentary	a government	a state
2	joined	military	militia	forced
3	governed	divided	reigned	led
4	has	forms	includes	consists
5	developed	gathered	elected	political
6	vote	majority	minority	electorate
7	general	important	minimal	official

### 2 Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box.

learn      was learning      hadn't learned      Send      Don't send  
weren't doing      ~~didn't do~~      haven't done

- We didn't do anything difficult yesterday morning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ any angry letters.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ new vocabulary regularly.
- When I was a student, we \_\_\_\_\_ any kinds of tests in History.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ a poem at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ any tests yet that is why I don't know the requirements.
- \_\_\_\_\_ me a card when you arrive there.
- My marks were low because I \_\_\_\_\_ all the words for the test.

### 3 In each sentence find and circle one mistake. Write the correct sentences.

- I wrote the test before I called my mum.  
I had written the test before I called my mum.
- I was looking for my glasses everywhere when the phone was ringing.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I needed a new notebook and was going to the nearest shop.  
\_\_\_\_\_

4) The news is striking. Where were you hearing it?

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5) As they passed the test, the weather was getting worse.

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6) The day was sunny and warm. But the next day is cold.

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## Lesson 4

### 1 Match the parts of the sentences.

- |                                       |                                      |   |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> f | 1) Canada is                         | a) in North America and it consists of ten provinces and three territories. |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 2) It is located                     | b) is Queen Elizabeth II and she is represented by the Governor General.    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 3) The head of the state             | c) the maple leave.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 4) Canada has                        | d) are ice hockey and lacrosse.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 5) Canada's national symbol is       | e) is Ottawa, but the largest city is Toronto.                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 6) Canada's official national sports | f) the second-largest country in the world.                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | 7) Canada's capital city             | g) got two official languages.  |

### 2 Agree or disagree with the statements about Canada. Write the correct statements if necessary.

1) The capital city of Canada is Montreal.

The capital city of Canada is Ottawa.

2) The current prime minister of Canada is Pierre Trudeau.

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3) Canada recognises the British monarch as its nominal head of state.

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4) Canada's Parliament has two chambers: the House of Lords, where MPs sit, and the Senate.

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5) The Prime Minister is the Head of Government and sits in the House of Commons.

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6) The leader of the party that gains the most seats in Parliament becomes the Prime Minister.

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## 9 ACROSS STATE SYSTEMS

### Lesson 5

1 Put the sentences in the correct order to make up a dialogue.

- 1 Could you help me with vacation plans?
- I will look at them right now.
- Do you know where you will be travelling?
- Do you want to travel somewhere with a cooler climate?
- I think that I can spend about four days in Toronto and Quebec City.
- I would like to travel to a cooler destination.
- Take a trip to Canada. The weather is rather cold there. Here are some brochures.
- I am open to suggestions at this point.
- What cities would you like to visit?

2 Complete the statement with your own ideas. Prove your answer.

If I were the Prime Minister or the President of my country, I would \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Lesson 6

1 Put the parts of Sally's note into the correct order.

- Sorry, I can't come to my dance class today.
- I've got a lot of homework to do.
- 1 Dear Nelly,
- I promise to come on Monday.
- Thanks,
- Sally

2 Read the text and write a title and its summary using the information below.

- 1) Create a title for the text related to the main idea.
- 2) Accurately summarise the text.
- 3) Your summary must describe all key ideas from the text.
- 4) Do not include opinions or personal info in your summary.

95-year-old Charles Betty, who left school with no qualifications, has become Britain's oldest university student after he was awarded his second PhD. The Daily Express reports that Charles is now a Doctor of Philosophy after completing a 48,000-word thesis on why elderly expats living in Spain return to the UK. He took five years to complete the long-distance course while also caring for his disabled wife, Eileen, flying from his home in the Spanish town of Benalmadena to attend his graduation ceremony at the University of Northampton. He only started his academic career after he retired from being a school inspector aged 70 and completed his first PhD in Education when he was 75 and five years ago began studying for his second degree. He said: «The thesis is all about the reasons why people return to Britain, we've got 300,000 Brits in Spain and most living in the Costa del Sol according to the census».

(english-magazine.org)

1) Main idea related title for the text:

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2) Summary of the passage in your own words:

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## Use Your Skills

**1** Circle the correct variant.

- 1) The Parliament has the *power* / *property* to pass new laws.
- 2) The *minister* / *candidate* from the leading party is winning the elections.
- 3) The *parliament* / *election* results will be announced by the special commission.
- 4) *Voting* / *Choosing* has started in the morning today.
- 5) A number of leading *politicians* / *voters* took part in the meeting.
- 6) Economic *challenges* / *reforms* were proposed by the new government.

**2** A. Match the parts of the word combinations.

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) the executive | a) place     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) to take       | b) developed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) economically  | c) branch    |

# 9 ACROSS STATE SYSTEMS

**B. Complete the sentences with the word combinations from part A.**

- 1) In Ukraine, \_\_\_\_\_ of power is represented by the Cabinet of Ministers.
- 2) General elections \_\_\_\_\_ every four years.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ countries faced problems because of the world economic crisis.

## Check Your English

**1** In each sentence find and cross out one wrong word. Write the correct words.

- 1) Are you went to vote? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) The UK is a constitution monarchy. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The Prime Minister heads the governor. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) The Congress is a legislation body. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) MPs are election every five years. \_\_\_\_\_

**2** Complete the sentences with the correct words derived from the words in brackets if necessary.

- 1) Our country is an \_\_\_\_\_ (*depend*) state.
- 2) General \_\_\_\_\_ (*elect*) are held regularly.
- 3) The judicial branch of \_\_\_\_\_ (*power*) is represented by the system of courts.
- 4) Local \_\_\_\_\_ (*govern*) has a lot of obligations.
- 5) Parliament represents the will of \_\_\_\_\_ (*people*).
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (*Parliament*) democracy can be found in a lot of countries.
- 7) Elected \_\_\_\_\_ (*represent*) voted for the bill.

**3** Complete the quote with the words from the box. Do you think it is true? Write your answer.

yourself      happiness      catch

The US Constitution doesn't guarantee \_\_\_\_\_, only the pursuit of it. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ up with it \_\_\_\_\_.

*Benjamin Franklin*

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<b>Starter</b> .....	3
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Редактор *О. Ю. Щербак* E-mail: office@ranok.com.ua  
Художник *М. А. Назаренко* Тел. (057) 719-48-65,  
Технічний редактор *С. Я. Захарченко* тел./факс (057) 719-58-67.  
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# АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

Навчально-методичний комплект укладено до підручника О. Д. Карпюк. До комплекту входять: робочий зошит, зошит для контролю рівня знань і плани-конспекти уроків для вчителя.



**Робочий зошит** вміщує велику кількість різноманітних вправ. Завдання побудовані так, щоб якомога повніше охопити матеріал, поданий у підручнику, та відпрацювати його. Надлишкова кількість вправ дозволить учителеві диференційовано підходити до учнів і варіювати обсяг матеріалу залежно від рівня їх знань.

**Зошит для контролю рівня знань** покликаний комплексно перевірити й об'єктивно оцінити рівень мовної та мовленнєвої компетентностей учнів. Містить семестрові тести, тести за кожною з тем підручника, експрес-тести. Семестрові тестові завдання спрямовані на перевірку засвоєння лексики, граматики та мовленнєвих умінь: зорового сприймання, сприймання на слух, усного й писемного продукування, усної й писемної взаємодії.

У **планах-конспектах** подані детальні розробки уроків, структура яких відповідає останнім методичним вимогам. Уроки побудовано з урахуванням основних критеріїв навчання іноземної мови: компетентнісного підходу, комунікативної спрямованості, крос-культурного компонента, міжпредметного інтегрування.



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